
A Study on Red Sandal Wood Plantation of Nallamala Forest, Andhra Pradesh, India

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Abstract

The state of Andhra Pradesh covers only 16% Forests area. This indicates the poor statistics of the forest growth in the state. Among Red Sandal Wood Plantation is finest plantation that covers souther part of Andhra Pradesh. It is richly is grown in the Seshachalm hills near Tirupati. The forest land is degrading day-by-day which will be affecting the flora and fauna of the forest area. The rapid degrading is due to smuggling which is reflecting in the economy of the Andhra Pradesh.

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1. Introduction

The Sandalwood is exceedingly esteemed for its sweet-smelling aroma, which is utilized as a part of incense and fragrance. Tropical Indian sandalwood and mild dryland Australian sandalwood are two assortments that are regularly developed. Once settled, sandalwood is a sexy and conceivably beneficial tree to develop. Select a proper site to plant your sandalwood, at that point develop and transplant your seeds. After your trees are built up, give them fitting consideration to keep them sound [1].

Pterocarpus santalinus, with the normal names Red Sanders, Red Sandalwood, and Saunders wood, is a types of *Pterocarpus* endemic toward the southern Eastern Ghats mountain scope of South India. This tree is esteemed for the rich red shade of its wood. The wood isn't fragrant. The tree isn't to be mistaken for the sweet-smelling *Santalum* Sandalwood trees that develop locally in South India. Also, the concentrates got from the tree husk and wood are known to have a few restorative properties. The tree can become just in dry fields of India like Eastern Ghats and eastern fields of Karnataka like Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga. It develops in parts of Tirupati slopes and Srisailem in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is the fifth biggest State in Geological region and the third biggest State in Woodland region in the Indian Association. It is utilized as a part of ailments like hyperdipsia, hack, regurgitating, helminthiasis, fever, infections of the blood and eye, wounds and so forth. The heartwood and products of *Rakta chandana* have incredible restorative esteem. It lessens the consuming sensation, captures dying, reduces edema and

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improves different skin issue, henceforth, is a successful outer application as glue, in consuming sensation, cerebral pain, dermatomes and ophthalmopathies. It's been widely utilized as a part of stomach related issue, Ayurveda to treat fever and ringing down the Sugar level of diabetic patients. treating hypertension [2].

2. Study Area

The Study area exposes an upto date record of the widely varied vegetation of Nallamalais. The slopes of Nallamalais shape a piece of the Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh, India, arranged in the middle of $15^{\circ}20'$ - $16^{\circ}30'$ N and $78^{\circ}30'$ - $80^{\circ}10'$ E. It covers 5 regions of Andhra Pradesh, they are Kurnool, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Nellore, Prakasham. The stones are of Kurnool and Cuddapah arrangements. The vegetation is comprehensively isolated into timberland, meadow and hydrophytic classes. Under timberland vegetation, three wide writes were perceived i.e. southern dry blended deciduous, South Indian soggy deciduous and scour. They fall under 778 genera and 144 families, drawing out the class species proportion to 1:2. The predominant families are Poaceae (178 taxa), Asteraceae, Cyperaceae, Papilionaceae, and Euphorbiaceae. Nine edaphic vegetation composes were seen in the investigation region. Its biodiversity was under investigated [3]. Figure 1 represents the study area Nallamala Forest.

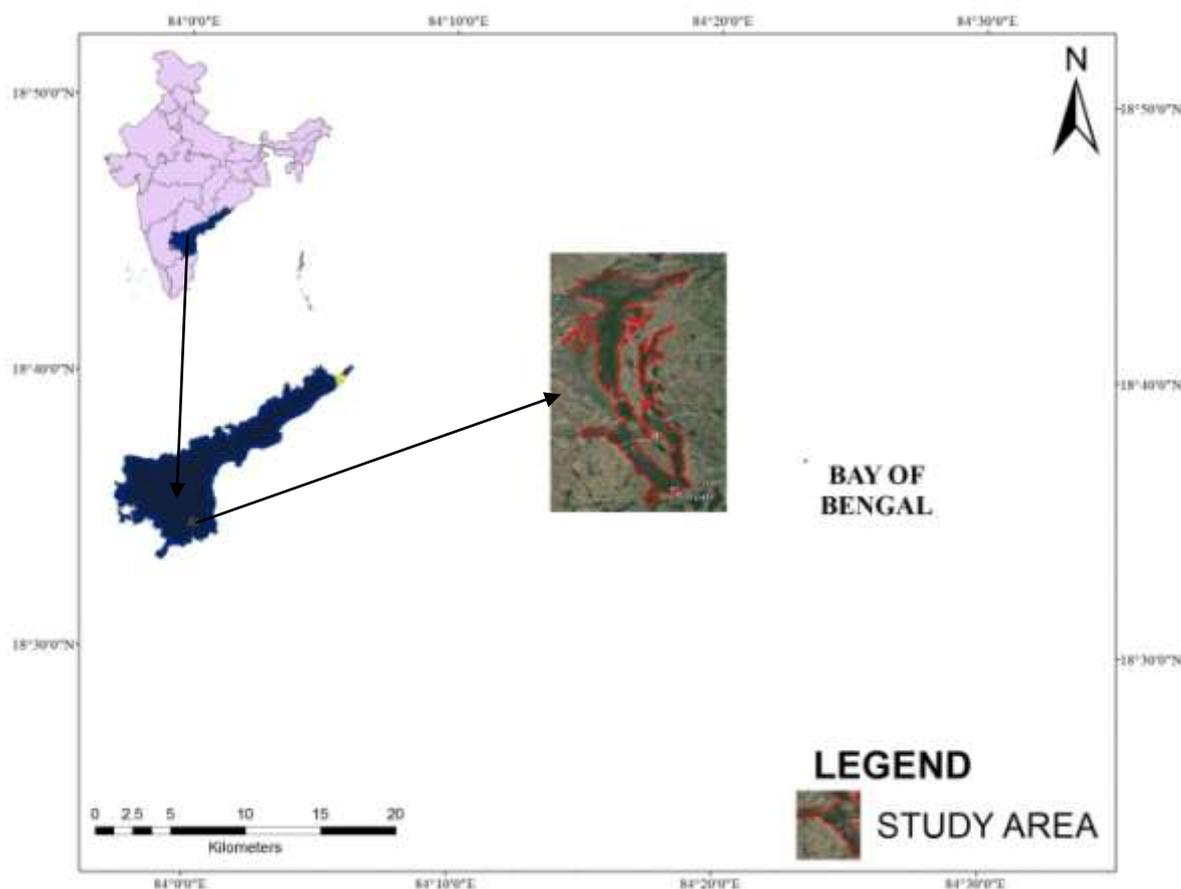


Figure-1: Study area, Nallamala Forest, Andhra Pradesh

3. Suitable Conditions for the Red Sandal Wood Crop

Sandalwood does best in places with bunches of sun, direct precipitation, and genuinely dry climate for part of the year. They lean toward a temperature scope of 12° - 30° C (53° - 86° F). The yearly precipitation ought to be in the scope of 850-1200 millimeters (33-47 inches). In terms of elevation, they can deal with anything in the vicinity of 360 and 1350 meters (1181-4429 feet), yet favor direct heights of in the vicinity of 600 and 1050 meters (1968-3444 feet).

Stay away from any dirt that has encountered water logging, which sandalwood does not tolerate. If you are planting in a sandy soil, ensure the water doesn't deplete too rapidly. Sandalwood lean towards red ferruginous soil. Sandalwood can likewise be planted in sandy soils, red earth soils, and vertisols. Vertisol is a sort of mud rich dark soil that agreements drastically in dry climate, making profound mud-breaks. The dirt pH ought to be in the vicinity of 6.0 and 7.5. Sandalwood endures rough ground and gravelly soil [4].

Sandalwood can just flourish on the off chance that it develops nearby another plant that produces settled nitrogen, a kind of characteristic compost. The sandalwood tree associates its root framework to that of the host tree keeping in mind the end goal to get the supplements it needs. In a perfect world, you should plant your sandalwood beside an officially settled host species, for example, extensive wattles (acacia trees) or casuarinas (a variety of tropical evergreens, including ironwoods and sheoaks).

4. Impact of Smugglers on Red Sandal Wood in Nalla malla Forest

Red sanders carrying, which was to the tune of Rs 3,300 crores in 2011-14, was decreased to about Rs 100 centers this year because of start of a few measures, including setting up of team of woods, police and income authorities to check pirating exercises. Upwards of 496 bootleggers, including nine worldwide runners, were captured by the police this year, as per a discharge issued by the state Information and Public Relations office [5][6].

5. Conclusion

The Red sandal wood is one of the precious crops of the Southern Andhra Pradesh. It is one of the sources of income of government of Andhra Pradesh. Unfortunately the forest assets of Andhra Pradesh are reducing day by day in the name of smuggling.

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